Page 4, the following paragraph is added after the second full paragraph:

Figure 11 is a cross-sectional view of the thermal management blanket shown in Figure 1.

The last paragraph beginning on page 5 and ending on page 6 is amended as follows:

The cross-sectional shape of the tube or blanket 13 can be any shape conducive to allowing proper thermal management of the individual cells 12 in the battery 10. In a standard electrochemical battery the preferred cross-section of the tube 13 would be rectangular (as shown in Fig. 11). This will allow maximum surface contact between both the cells 12 and the blanket 13. However, the shape can be changed depending on the configuration and shape of the cells and battery, and may be optimized for each different battery configuration. Moreover, depending on the cell and battery configuration, the cross-section shape or size can change in the tube or blanket 13 used in the battery. This would allow for manufacture optimization. However, if the shape of the cross-section of a single tube is to change along its length, the change should not be significant so as to adversely affect the proper flow of the liquid within the tube.

The last paragraph beginning on page 6 and ending on page 7 is amended as follows:

Each of the intake and exit manifolds 14, 15 allows for flow of the thermally managing liquid through the tube 13. The manifolds 14, 15 are connected to a fluid flow manifold or device such as a pump (not shown) which would be used to provide the flow of the liquid through the tube. Any type of thermally conductive liquid can be used, however, it is important to ensure that the liquid used would not deteriorate the tube or blanket walls. Any commonly known or used flow manifold, flowing device, or pump can be used to provide the fluid flow through the tube. In the preferred embodiment, the fluid flow device will provide enough flow to ensure that a slight internal pressure is maintained with the tube to aid in maintain the flow of the liquid while at the same time preventing the walls of the tube or blanket 13 from collapsing. This is particularly true when the walls of the tube are made thin. Tube collapse could also be prevented by using additional structural support within the tube, such as ribs 18, or providing additional tube wall reinforcement (not shown). If internal ribs 18 are used they should be configured such that they do not adversely interfere with the liquid flow to ensure optimal thermal management.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 25 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

The claims have been amended as follows:

1. (Once Amended) A thermal management system for a battery including a plurality of cells, comprising: